

SPRINGER'S PLAY.

William is a Cuckoo In Order to Get a Good Place.

OTHERS MUST ALSO BE CARED FOR

Carlisle and Wilson Must Be Stowed Away in Pleasant Places. The Administration Passes Out of Sight.

Washington, January 22.—(Special.)—Bill Springer is prepared to bob up again this week and spring another harmless financial devil from the box. Springer wants to give the country a surprise and startle it into a temporary belief that something may be done. Cleveland and Carlisle have several times abandoned all hope. But Springer, whose hopes spring from a bubble up with much outward apparent joy in adversity as in success, has been constantly nagging at the president's coat-tail with new schemes and plans of getting the party together and causing the passage of a bill. Springer don't care what sort of a bill it is. He would just as soon have one kind as another. He would take the bait of any line the administration might throw out. Indeed, since he has defied the versatile and agile Springer has developed into a cuckoo bird of the gaudiest plumage and the most mellow voice to sing merrily to the white house and hopes for a reward in the shape of a large full-rimmed plum, weighted by a salary in excess of that of the ordinary congressman. Whether or not he will win out remains to be seen. It is whispered on the side that Mr. Cleveland is simply playing him as a toy, and instead of feeding him when the day of March comes will shoot him from the limb and permit him to forage alone upon the face of the earth.

You know Mr. Cleveland is given to just such things. Take our own Mr. "Paramount" Blount as an instance. He sent him to Hawaii with instructions to report on the state that he conceived to be his duty and fulfilled them to the letter. His action proved a horrible blunder. Immediately Mr. Cleveland shifted the burden upon the Georgian's shoulders, made him a scapegoat for the policy of infamy and turned him out upon the world to shuffle alone. And this, with a man who served an honorable twenty years in congress and who had made reputation as a conservative, careful, painstaking statesman.

So it will perhaps be with Springer. Cleveland will shoot him away the minute his official title becomes a thing of the past.

Two to Be Cared For. Cleveland cared for Breckinridge, of Arkansas, but the declaration of his new job, as the salary will not maintain the dignity of his position, and he is compelled to go down into his little stockings containing the meager wages of a clerk and congressional toll. He has already got all the honor out of it. Now he would like to abandon the Russian capital and return to his little Arkansas office.

Billy Wilson, who was provided for, and Mr. Cleveland will do this. He will name the West Virginian for the first vacancy on the supreme bench. There will probably be two very curious cases.

Unless Carlisle can make the next democratic presidential nomination he would like the second vacancy and should circumstances cause it to occur at the right time he will get it. Mr. Cleveland has many times expressed regret that he did not name Carlisle for chief justice, when he had the naming of it. Instead of this, the latter, while a fine justice has never justly earned the mantle with the dignity and great ability expected of him.

Cleveland may look out for a few of the defeated ones who call from the east, but the Springers and Holmans and the western and southern men who stood shoulder to shoulder with him in his fight for unconditional reconstruction, who have caused them to fall from the precipitous incline of politics, will have to forage for themselves in the barren valleys of private life where bread is scarce and the water is brackish.

Mr. Cleveland, indeed, has about all he can do now to look out for himself. He must strengthen his administration or it will go down to history as the failure of the age. He has quivered his administration on the tariff; his financial policies, if such they could be called, have been failures, and he has put his foot into it, so to speak, every time he has attempted to dabble in foreign affairs.

Of the Hawaiian matter he has made an infamously bad case. He has caused the censure of the country upon him. These things he cannot right but he must strive to do something to win applause and cause the country to forget the many grievous errors of his administration.

The American people are quick to forgive and Mr. Cleveland and his staff followers are hoping for some such thing. They will afford him an opportunity to renege himself.

E. W. B.

SHRIVER WAS SURRENDERED

In Order That He Could Apply for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Washington, January 22.—In the United States supreme court today proceedings looking to the liberation of the senatorial sugar trust committee, were initiated by Jere Wilson, who asked leave of the court to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Edward B. Chapman, New York stock broker, now in custody of the United States marshal for that district. Chief Justice Fuller asked Assistant Attorney General Clegg, who was present, if any notice had been given by the government of the intention to ask for a petition, and Clegg replied that while the government had received notice of the petition, it thought that the petition did not show sufficient ground why the court should intervene in the matter.

The chief justice said the court would determine that matter after examination. Judge Dittmer, of New York, asked leave in behalf of J. S. Shriver, Washington correspondent of The New York Mail and Express, to file a petition involving the same points as those in the Chapman petition and some additional points. He promised to present this later in the day after Shriver had been surrendered.

Ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, counsel for H. O. Havemeyer, told the court that if it should grant the petition he would like the day for hearing postponed, as he was not well and wished to argue the case.

Correspondent Shriver was surrendered in criminal court No. 2 this afternoon by his bondsman, and given over to the custody of the United States marshal in order that his petition for a writ of habeas corpus may declare that he is unlawfully deprived of his liberty.

POPE'S PETITION.

He Still Thinks He Was Swindled Out of the Senate.

Washington, D. C., January 22.—Senator Butler laid before the senate today the petition of Mr. Sampson Pope, late candidate for governor of South Carolina on the democratic ticket. The petition is a long and rambling one. Mr. Pope, is addressed to the senate and makes some very plain statements as to the conduct of the late election. It says:

The undersigned respectfully represents that he is a citizen of the state of South Carolina and that at the election held in that state on November 4, 1894, he was a candidate for the office of governor and was, as he believes, defrauded at said election

to such an extent as to deprive him of said office, that members of the general assembly were elected at the same election, who have recently elected S. R. Tillman a United States senator. That thousands of voters were prevented from casting their ballots by reason of fraud, intimidation, force and intimidation; that thousands of ballots were thrown out or destroyed and in many instances other ballots were substituted for them by managers and other persons; that the constitution of the United States, and the laws passed pursuant thereto, were violated and that these frauds were committed under the direction of Benjamin R. Tillman, then governor of said state, and of the late Governor, Mr. E. B. Rouse, the state executive committee, who is a member of your honorable body. Wherefore, your petitioner prays that you will appoint by your honorable body a committee of said election and papers, and on the report of such committee, that such action shall be taken in the premises as such report will justify.

LODGE FOR ANNEXATION.

Never Pull Down the American Flag When Once Raised.

Washington, January 22.—The Hawaiian question was again debated in the senate today for somewhat over two hours. Mr. Gray, democrat, of Delaware, occupied the position of defender and advocate of the administration and Mr. Lodge, republican, of Massachusetts, that of its proponent. The latter senator was plain and outspoken in advocacy of annexation of the islands, declaring that he disliked to see the American flag pulled down where it had once been run up, or an American foot go back where it had once advanced.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Hawley, republican, of Connecticut, took occasion to correct the impression that in yesterday's debate he had charged the president with "conspiring" with royalist Hawaiian conspirators. What he intended to convey, he said, was that the president had "conferred" with them.

The resolution on which the debate had been based, was, at the close of the morning hour, placed on the calendar, and the remainder of the day's session was occupied with a speech by Mr. Turpie, democrat, of Indiana, in opposition to the Hawaiian annexation bill.

The house "pooling" bill was reported back from the committee on interstate commerce by Mr. Butler, democrat, of Ohio, and was placed on the calendar. Mr. Chandler, republican, a member of that committee, giving notice of an amendment recommending changes of rates to be submitted to and approved by the interstate commerce commission.

The Kyle resolution disapproves "the action of the administration in withdrawing our warships from the Sandwich islands and requests the president to order a vessel to proceed forthwith from San Francisco to Honolulu."

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At the close of Mr. Gray's speech, Mr. Hill offered as a substitute for Mr. Kyle's resolution the one offered last Saturday by the same senator, declaring that he was not with profound regret the attempt to restore a deposed queen to power in the Hawaiian islands and extends to the young republic of Hawaii the same respect in her efforts to suppress the rebellion.

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A committee was appointed to investigate the local assessments, especially in the agricultural department, and to make statistics and geological survey, it being the avowed purpose of the fusionists to consolidate all these. A special committee on the law was appointed and was given charge of county government bills. The election of senators was begun at noon and in both houses there was sharp talk of the fusionists.

The democrats declared the fusion of the populists and republicans to be an unholy alliance and that the populists who arrogated to themselves the name of fusionists had joined hands with the very party which had brought about the very evils which the populists professed to abhor.

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THE WESTERN RATES

Complaints That Are Now Made Against the Southern Roads in Chicago.

HOW THE ROADS SHARE THE RATES

Chicago Shippers Are Agitated Over the Matter of Freight Rates and the Effect of the Road on the Southeast Cities and Towns.

Why are the freight rates from Chicago to Atlanta and southeastern points higher than the rates from New York?

This is the question that is interesting Chicago just at present and the plucky merchants of that great city of the west are up in arms against the railroads that have brought about such a state of affairs.

It is an old fight—one in which Chicago has been waging for quite a number of years. But it is only recently that there is such spirit thrown into it and such serious charges against southern railroads are being brought to light.

Chicago tradesmen see no reason why they should be obstructed from southern territory by higher freight rates than New York when they claim to be nearer the seaboard than New York.

The claim is advanced that the initial lines out of Chicago are all right and they are trying to get the rates shaped different, but it is said that the lines south of the Ohio river came in for the blame and they are being severely roasted by the Chicago merchants and the newspapers of the west.

The Southern Railway and Steamship Association came in for its share of criticism by the Chicago newspapers and some startling figures are being shown up as evidence of the unfairness of the rates. Chicago is being treated and of the unjust discriminations that are being shown by southern lines in New York's favor.

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TWO MEN SHOT.

(Continued from Third Column, First Page.)

ferry for the depot at 8:40 o'clock tonight. No trouble occurred on the line during the day.

A charge was made by the military at Broadway and Halsey street tonight at 11 o'clock. Some small boys had been jeering the soldiers and there was but few men about.

Received a Mortal Wound.

A drunken man from New York started from John Conway's saloon, on the corner, to cross Halsey street. He was fired upon and hit in the face, sustaining a compound fracture of the jaw. His name is Thomas Ahna. He will die.

Dr. T. B. Wilson attended the wounded man. He says there were but few people about and much less cause for shooting than last night, when there was so much disturbance. An ambulance took the New Yorker to St. Mary's hospital, and Mitchell went to his home.

At 11:40 o'clock the neighborhood was almost deserted, but the few men about were excited over the occurrence.

There were about twenty men present when the shooting occurred. Cars were run on the Broadway line to east New York until 8 o'clock, on the Flatbush line until 9 o'clock, and on the Avenue line until 10 o'clock, on the Fulton street line until 7:30 o'clock and on the Court street line until 9:30 o'clock.

The shooting was done by five of the men of the picket line which the Seventh regiment had established along Halsey street to guard the carhouse. A dozen people were shot and driving was not only difficult but dangerous and many slight injuries were reported. The wall of a partly burned building at 302 West Madison street was blown down while a painter was working on the front part of it. Walter Perdue, of 1034 and Hastings street, was severely cut on the head by brick and timbers and his skull is believed to be fractured. C. W. French, of 313 West Van Buren street, was injured internally, and his back is badly hurt.

Colonel Leroy T. Steward, a prominent citizen and inspector of rifle practice in the Illinois National Guard, was struck by a pane of

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., January 23, 1906.

The Police Investigation.

There is danger that in the conflict between the city council and the police commission as to which has authority to investigate the real point at issue will be clouded to such an extent as to seriously interfere with the proposed examination in which the efficiency of a very important department of the city's government is in question.

By the adoption of the report of the council committee which made a detailed investigation of the Baker-Wright charges, the council recommends the appointment of a special committee of five "to fully investigate the official conduct and acts of the police and detective departments of the city." The report further declares that the testimony of the Baker investigation brought out "evidence of such a damaging character that it is to the interest of the public good that a thorough investigation be made," pending which it recommended the suspension of Detectives Wright, Looney and Cason.

The police commission, acting on the suggestion of the investigating committee of the council, suspended the three detectives last week and ordered an investigation of the charges which had been brought out in the evidence against the police department.

The action of the council in adopting the report of its special committee gives Mayor King the option of appointing another special committee from that body to continue the investigation of the police department, or of leaving the matter for further investigation in the hands of the police commission.

As the situation now stands there is a threat of an unfortunate conflict between the council and the police commission, the latter claiming that, having charge of the police force of the city, it should take up the investigation, and avowing not only its readiness, but its eagerness, to do so. The council, on the other hand, claims that as the police commissioners are elected by the council, though the board is a charter creation, on the principle that the creator has full authority over the created, it is fully justified in pursuing the investigation on independent lines.

Thus it will be seen that Mayor King becomes the arbiter of the situation, having the right, by the action of the council, to appoint another special investigating committee with full powers, or to waive or delay such step if he approves the proposition to leave further research of the ugly charges which have been made to the police commission.

Mayor King's position is a delicate one, but that he will fully measure to the standard of public expectation no one doubts. It is agreed on all sides that the charges which have been made against the police department are such as demand investigation, and both the department and the city are entitled to an open, free and fair probing of the situation. If the police department has been unjustly accused it has a right to demand vindication; if the ugly charges which have been entered against it are verified by evidence the city not only has a right to, but will, demand immediate and decisive action of a remedial character.

The council approves of the investigation, and the police commission does likewise. Everybody demands that the light be turned on, and that the public be given an insight into every detail of the management and the conduct of this very responsible department of the city's government. Since both the council and the police commission are eager to investigate we really see no reason, unless it be that of unnecessary labor, expense and exertion, why each body should not proceed. If the department is innocent, an investigation by every organization in Atlanta would do no harm, but would rather strengthen its vindication. If the department is guilty, the more thorough the investigation the better.

The police commissioners, being responsible for the organization and the conduct of the department, are clearly in a position where they must investigate whatever the council does. Their action, therefore, in deciding upon a prompt investigation of the department is entirely to be commended and the city government, which is represented

on the police board by the mayor, should co-operate to the fullest extent in facilitating the work of the commission. On the other hand, if the city council is inclined to investigate on its own account, the police commission should co-operate with it and endeavor to assist in any way in throwing the needed light on the situation. In other words, the council should help the police commission, and the police commission should help the council.

In the meantime, since the police board has already ordered its investigation, it may be well for Mayor King to hold his action in abeyance to that of the police board, as the result of the board's investigation may be such as to obviate the necessity of an investigation by council. If, after they are through, the council is not satisfied with the action of the board, then it can proceed to turn on the light of its own accord, and it should be entitled to, and will not doubt receive, the full and hearty co-operation of the commission.

This seems to be the solution of the threatened conflict, but it is important above all things that there should be no disagreement between the council and the commission which will divert attention or energy from the chief point at issue—the investigation of the ugly charges which have been entered against the police department.

It is a matter of justice to the department, and a duty the city owes to itself to—

Turn on the light!

Money and Real Estate.

There never was a better time than now for real estate investment in Atlanta, and the general depression existing throughout the country makes judicious purchases of gilt-edge city property probably the safest and most profitable investment to be found.

Of course, we do not wish to be understood as encouraging reckless land speculation and wild boom schemes, which are dangerous even in seasons of business prosperity, but in the large and rapidly growing business centers of the country real estate is today the best open market for investment.

Mr. John H. Inman, well known in Georgia, and a man whose business sagacity has put him among the front of the leading business men of New York, has recently demonstrated his faith in real estate by heavy purchases in New York, his last being that of the Pocantico apartment house, on the corner of Broadway and Fifty-third streets, which was recently sold to Mr. Inman for \$850,000, of which \$500,000 was paid in cash.

Mr. Inman's real estate holdings in New York city now amount to considerably more than \$2,000,000, and he is adding constantly to his possession of Manhattan dirt and brick and mortar, believing safe city investments to be the most secure and profitable for his earnings.

The policy adopted by Mr. Inman and by many of the most sagacious business men, not only in New York, but of Atlanta and of other cities, confirms the position repeatedly emphasized by The Constitution.

In the whole south there is not a more inviting opportunity for investment than that offered by Atlanta real estate, which has never undergone boom inflation and the value of which is fixed by the city's steady development. No city in the country has a brighter future for the next two years than Atlanta. The approaching exposition has attracted the attention not only of the whole country, but of the world, to Atlanta, and the result will tell in the stimulation of Atlanta business, in the extension of Atlanta enterprises and in the expansion of Atlanta population. It is entirely probable that had Mr. Inman's new \$850,000 investment been made in Atlanta, instead of New York property, it would have yielded him more abundant returns, but since he is already a large holder of Atlanta real estate, our people will make no issue with him on his last purchase if he continues to alternate between Atlanta and New York, as he has done heretofore. In the meantime, his is a good example for others to follow, and whether the investment be a thousand or a million dollars, it will, if judiciously made, be safer and more profitable in real estate than anything else.

The Cotton Mills and the Exposition.

The discussion that is going on in New England over the tendency to move the cotton mills of that section to the south is merely a symptom. The movement has not taken definite shape. A number of the mill companies are taking steps to clear the way for such a movement. They are having their charters broadened in order to be ready to meet the necessity which they clearly see must shortly arise. A few mills have already decided to build supplementary plants in the south, and others are preparing to follow their example, but the real movement will not fairly begin until after the close of the Cotton States and International exposition.

We have reason to know that a majority of the New England mill men, who have recently opened their eyes to the advantages that the south offers to the cotton manufacturing industry, will make the Atlanta exposition the reason and the excuse for visiting the south for purposes of investigation. For that reason alone, if for no other, every state and every section of the south that desires to reap some of the rich results of this new movement of capital and enterprise should have a complete display of its resources and material advantages at the Atlanta exposition.

The mill men who will be present at the exposition are men of experience and judgment. As between one section and another, or between one state and another, they have no choice whatever. Born and reared in New England, they are nevertheless willing to leave their long homes and come to the south, where the business to which they have devoted themselves, and in which they are trained, will afford larger profits for the amount of capital invested. They are not particular in regard to the state where they put up their new mills; local considerations will not influence. They will simply desire to select a site where

they can reap the most fruitful results, where the advantages stand out clearly and unmistakably.

In view of this, every section of every southern state that possesses such advantages as are likely to attract the attention of the New England mill men ought to be represented at the Cotton States and International exposition by a display complete in every detail and adequate in every particular. They will not have another chance to exhibit their resources in quite so opportune a way.

At the Atlanta exposition, too, the New England mill men will be able to meet and confer with a large number of the representative and leading men of the Spanish-American countries to the south of us. It has been hinted that one or two of these governments are not in a position to make official exhibits, but all of them will be represented at the great fair by deputations of their prominent citizens and business men, and all with perhaps one exception, by interesting displays.

Thus the capitalists of New England will have an opportunity of meeting the trade and business representatives of the Spanish-American republics, and in that way be enabled to open up new markets for our cotton goods.

Doing a Good Work.

The Albany Herald is to be commended for the interest it has awakened among the farmers of southwest Georgia in the raising of hay crops. To stimulate them to renewed effort on this line The Herald has offered a cash premium of \$100 for the best crop of hay made on ten acres this year in southwest Georgia.

The progressive farmers of Dougherty and adjoining counties, struck with the novelty of the thing, have fallen into line and have entered the industrial contest, each with a determination to capture the premium, and the result will be a larger crop of hay this year than has ever been harvested in that section. The Herald says:

"The more the merrier" and the livelier the competition the bigger the hay crop for this section. As surely as the seasons and the sunshine continue the hay crop of southwest Georgia will become one of the most important and profitable crops produced in southwest Georgia, and in less than five years from today we expect to see hay made from our native grasses rolling into market on farm wagons and dividing honors with baled cotton. Mark this prediction.

The Herald's recent work in encouraging the raising of home supplies has such a good effect that the success of its present campaign is assured. If its competition is large the farmers, and, incidentally, the state, will be greatly benefited, for it will be demonstrated that as fine hay can be raised in Georgia as is produced in Kentucky and elsewhere, and it will put many new dollars into the pockets of the farmers.

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Editor Stovall, Savannah, is determined to maintain parity. If there should be a slump in parity Editor Stovall would go right out and have a duck fit.

The people of this country fought a big war when gold was a premium. Perhaps they would have a little peace and prosperity if it were at a premium now.

The Washington Post ventures out the remark that John R. McLean, a senatorial probability should a democratic legislature ever materialize in Ohio. While in the present campaign for governor, McLean is a prominent figure in it. He has done more for the democratic party of that state than any dozen of the men who have been re-elected in other ways, and he has never asked a return. It is said that he did expect handsome recognition from Mr. Cleveland during his first term. His Ohio friends thought it was a chance for a campaign for Cleveland. But it didn't come. Mr. McLean spends most of his time in Washington, but by private wire keeps in constant touch with his paper. He is always doing generous things and the people out in Cincinnati regard him very much as Philadelphians regard the late George W. Childs. There never was a time when he and his paper were so close as they are now, and that may be a good thing for the control of Ohio democratic politics.

Now, it's "The Fencing Master" in Jackson, Tenn., the good people are objecting to the lithographs of beautiful Dorothy Morton, in her fencing costume. Some people never can be satisfied.

There is still a lingering belief in the superstition that amber beads protect children from the operation of evil spirits. These necklaces are commonly worn by children, and are supposed to have an even higher quality than amber—that of protecting the wearer from evil spirits. Such necklaces are commonly worn by Italian children in New York and are occasionally brought from Europe as gifts to the children of the well-to-do.

The great Brooklyn strike has caused considerable newspaper discussion concerning the character of the work of employees on trolley cars, motornes, especially. One paper, summing up the discussion, declares that an intelligent man may learn in less than a week to manipulate a trolley car. The manipulation is simple enough, but the qualities most needed in a motorman are quickness and judgment. These things are, of course, not acquired in a week, or in a great many weeks, and it takes a man of higher average intelligence than the street car driver to manipulate with safety and precision the apparatus of the trolley car.

Hon. James D. Tillman, who has been made United States senator by election, is well known here in Atlanta. He is a Tennesseean and lives at Fayetteville. He is about fifty years of age, a lawyer and has been active in state politics for some years. He entered the confederate army at the breaking out of the war and is said to have been the youngest colonel in the service.

Charles L. Carter, who was killed by the revolutionists in Hawaii, graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1887. He was one of the most popular leaders in his class. It is the opinion of many competent judges of affairs at Honolulu that Wilcox, the revolutionist leader, killed Carter for personal revenge.

It is worth considering as one of the results of the movement now under way. The prospects are that business men and merchants of the south will have to go quite as far in adjusting their affairs to the conditions brought about by the single gold standard as the farmers propose to go. In fine, as we see by the deplorable condition of the treasury, the whole country, to use a homely phrase, will have to haul in its horns and fit itself to the British standard.

crop, they can prevent the price of cotton from falling below 4½ cents a pound they will have accomplished more than any other class of producers will be able to accomplish under the single gold standard, which was fastened on this country, first, that the money power might have the value of its cash doubled, and, second, that the price of American cotton and wheat might be depreciated for the benefit of Europe.

Our hope is that a short crop may advance the price a little, but this is so doubtful that we shall be satisfied if the price is held steady. The reduction in acreage will enable farmers to raise cotton much more cheaply, all things considered, than it can be raised when they devote all their energies and resources to raising a full crop.

Today's Meeting on Finance.
It is to be hoped that the careful organization of the city's money by the finance committee will meet the endorsement of the aldermanic board at the joint meeting today.

While, of course, the board and the city council are responsible for the disposition of the city's money, the primary responsibility rests with the finance committee. It is always selected with reference to the individual fitness of its members and has intimate knowledge of the city's financial condition and its needs. In the present instance Mayor King has selected gentlemen of wide experience in the management of large financial affairs to sit on the committee.

The report was a careful one, the result of earnest thought and a thorough study of the city's income and needs. At the outset they very wisely decided not to exceed the year's income in making the appropriation. They then proceeded to provide for the most important of the city's necessities with the money in sight. The report made the committee anxious to council on Monday represented the careful investigation and the best judgment of the committee. It was prepared with pains and care and as the work of the gentlemen to whom the city's financial policy is largely committed is entitled to a fair trial.

If it develops later in the year that the city's income will be larger than estimated, then the various needs which the aldermen and members of the council are anxious to provide for now may receive attention. There is a possibility that the city's income will exceed the estimate of the committee, but it is by no means certain. Without the assurance that the city will have more money than has been appropriated, the best course, it seems to us, would be to accept the careful division made by the finance committee.

It is to be hoped that the board and the finance committee will be able to reach an agreement at the joint meeting today and that a harmonious report will be made to the council next Monday.

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At the end of the present cotton year we think it will be found that the farmers of the south are in much better shape than any other element of our population. If, by means of a short

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Song We're Singing.

Oh, Dixie land is the land of cotton,
Brings five cents an' the crop's forgotten,
Bring, bring, bring,
Bring yer cotton mills to Dixie!

Oh, we want more mills in Dixie,
Today,
Hoory!
We want more mills in Dixie state,
Fer to weave the cotton an' save the freight,
Today,
Hoory!
We want more mills in Dixie!

Oh, cotton still is a great deceiver,
But what we want is the cotton weaver,
Bring, bring, bring,
Bring yer cotton mills to Dixie!

Oh, we want more mills in Dixie,
Today,
Hoory!
We want more mills fer to turn aroun',
An' tak our cotton at a cent a pound,
Hoory!
Look away!
Look away down south in Dixie!

A Winter Item.
"Where do you reside, major?"
"In the solid south, sir! Kin you lend me your skates?"
There is change enough in this weather to break a \$20 bill.

Shall we have Yaw-Augusta Chronicle, Yaw, yaw!

In Suway Georgia.
"Going to the showball party tomorrow?"
"No, I'm promised for Miss Jones's Ice-cream Reception."

Give a southwest Georgia darkey a "chaw" of tobacco and you're a "cap'n" right away; give him a gill of corn whiskey and you're a general for the rest of your life.

The War Is Over.
Now in the confines of the south.
And now the boys are sawing off
The major's boots for skates!

Some of the weekly editors are now offering agricultural premiums. As most of the editors are in the farming business themselves, they will doubtless pitch in and keep the premiums in the family.

Makes a Clean Sweep.
According to the latest news,
From every point of view
The present congress beats the Jews,
And all the opposition too!

"I'm tramp, tramp, the boys are marching" in Florida, and all the mayors and marshals of the various townships have turned out to beat them back with frozen oranges.

A Rise in Cotton.
"Thank the Lord," said the farmer,
"cotton's gone up at last!"
"You don't say?"
"Yes, yonder goes ten bales in a cyclone!"

The Augusta newspaper men are "quits" with the Evening Herald having suspended its Sunday morning edition, Editor Walsh sets 'em up all round, and everybody is happy!

One or the Other.
"They say the colonel is a great mill man now?"
"Turn, or cotton?"

They say snow was waist-deep in Chicago on the last week of December. Well, we've had snow to waste right here.

An Oblivion.
One of the old men:
No duty did he shrink;
Spent fifteen years in congress, then
Came home and went to work!

Florida has almost recovered from the effects of the late freeze, and is quite comfortable in flannels and a sealskin sack.

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

Eliza Craycroft, of Mt. Olivet, Ky., who has twice attempted suicide on account of her love affairs, has been sentenced to death, having refused food for several days.

North Carolina is following close upon the wake of New York, and a crusade against deadheads on railroads and telegraph companies is being instituted.

A queer case of insanity was developed in Mr. Downing's may at Oak, Fla., Saturday. A mill hand went crazy, and as fast as a log was rolled onto the carriage he would jump upon it and roll it back again. They were forced to bind him and take him to jail.

There are twenty men in the Logan county, Kentucky, jail. The February term of the circuit court has on its docket for trial twelve murder cases, and The Russellville Herald says that "the juries in some of the cases will have to be chosen where the newspaper finds not its way."

Through the sudden cessation of the picking and packing of oranges throughout almost the entire state, hundreds of men in Florida were left without occupation or resource, and these men are compelled to get a living in one way or in another. And that many, if not most of them, are worthy and deserving, is highly probable.

A careful calculation as to the financial loss inflicted by the late cold snap in Florida places it at \$7,000,000. This is assuming that the orange trees are not killed, and takes into account the loss of but half the orange crop of 5,000,000 boxes, as well as of the lemons, limes, pineapple plants and the vast quantities of tropical vegetables that are raised in Florida for the early market in the north, and which are about all killed. It was the most expensive frost that ever visited that peninsula.

The announcement comes from Mississippi that the farmers of that state have taken the advice of the Jackson cotton growers' convention and will reduce their acreage, and that county organizations are forming according to the convention's plan, in all parts of the state. The farmers of Alabama are preparing to take the advice of the convention of their own volition, because their own experience has taught them that it is the only wise and expedient course, and less hardship than any other else under the sun; a land where turbulent strikes and labor disorders do not come; where our people dwell together in peace and harmony, and the anarchical and disturber of the social order are unknown; a land where the three great factors of wealth, coal, iron and lumber, abound in inexhaustible quantities; where our streams furnish abundant water power for the manufacturing of the world.

Augusta Chronicle: Is it not then cause for thankfulness that we live in such a land? A land where we can work the whole year round; a land where the fertile soil is responsive to intelligent cultivation and will produce almost any crop that is desired; a land where men can live with less labor and less hardship than anywhere else under the sun; a land where turbulent strikes and labor disorders do not come; where our people dwell together in peace and harmony, and the anarchical and disturber of the social order are unknown; a land where the three great factors of wealth, coal, iron and lumber, abound in inexhaustible quantities; where our streams furnish abundant water power for the manufacturing of the world.

Augusta Chronicle: The Brunswick Times, commenting upon the statement attributed to State School Commissioner Glenn that "the old log cabin schoolhouses in Georgia must go," says Georgia's best blood has come from the old log cabins. That is true, perhaps, but it does not want to stay there.

TALK OF THE TOWN.

He was a country lad, one of those plucky young fellows who see more of the world than of the rooster, and as he walked into the office of one of Atlanta's leading commission dealers to negotiate the sale of a bale of cotton he had brought into the city from the farm he took of the stove while waiting.

He sat there several moments looking dreamily out at the busy streets thawing himself, and, perhaps, figuring in his mind as to what his cotton would bring him and what it would enable him to take his dear old mother away up there in his mountain home. What kindness there was in that boy's face, what dreams in his great blue eyes, what warmth and glow in his red hair. It was no difficult dream to read in that fellow's face the life he lives. He was one of those tender-hearted youths whose good deeds were as numerous as the freckles on his mainly face—one of those proverbial Georgia plowboys who become great men, whose hearts are tuned to the merry chirp of songbirds, whose walks are amid the dewy vales a-bloom with fragrant flowers or in the pathless wood.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

The Valdosta Telescope has suspended publication. The management of the paper decided to give up the struggle, and the last issue was given to the public, the working force dispersed and sought employment elsewhere. Mr. C. C. Brantley, the managing editor, is now hustling for the Telescope. There are several mortgagages on the plant, and the sheriff carries the keys. The paper made a heroic struggle, but its fate was inevitable.

The Lumpkin Independent has this bold and candid paragraph:
"But I don't believe in a hell or find any use for one; some people have no use for onions, but every body needs paper ought to have one, at least the privilege of free storage in a first-class freight car. The Independent is now publishing for three or four years and then I think I will master to write the publisher, 'Don't want your paper any longer.'"

The Tifton Gazette poet is not discouraged by the weather. He sings:
"One week the weather's freezing cold,
No oats to feed the horses on,
Nor cabbage for the pigs to eat."
But, he says the weather what it may,
And when ice and snow comes our way
We'll bear it like a man.

The editor of The Fayetteville News means business. He says:
"We have like said before, we have to be always dunning a subscriber through our columns, and we are going to quit it and try the law on it."

The Irwinton Bulletin, though little, is lively. It is taking rank with the brightest weekly papers in the state.

THE MILLS TO THE TOWN.

Brunswick Times: The Thomasville Times thinks southern capital should show its confidence in the profit of cotton mills by local investment. It is just what the south has done, and New England has been convinced. In the meantime local capital should not be idle. We yet have to convince the world that the south's goods can be made cheapest in the south.

Danielsville Monitor: Madison county has water power unlimited and unequalled by any other county in the state and if the parties who own the land adjoining them would put themselves in touch with the immigration bureau so that their advantages could be known and advertised, it might be that some of our stories could be induced to locate among us.

Albany Herald: Let us all get together and put our best men in the lead for the building of a cotton factory in Albany. Such an enterprise would be a great deal to our city, and we can have it if we will only go about it right and with a determination to succeed.

Augusta News: The proposed move of the New England cotton mill into the cotton fields of the south is attracting attention through the entire country. It seems as if it has put a stop to the discussion of political differences for the time being. If it has accomplished only this it has done the country a world of good.

SPARKS FROM GEORGIA.

There is not a vacant residence or storehouse in Tifton for rent.

Valdosta's pork packing establishment is in operation. Tifton will profit by her experience.

Prospectors continue to perambulate the highways and byways of Colquitt county in search of mill and turpentine timber.

A movement is on foot for the improvement of the property at Poulan of the World County Fair School Association by enlarging the tabernacle and planting shade trees.

Tifton's northern and western visitors, who were up early enough Wednesday morning, were treated to something surely novel to them—a rain and thunder storm in midwinter. There is a superstitious legend that such a phenomenon is a sure presage of bitter cold weather.

The reports from Euena Vista indicate that Marion county has a crop of whitecaps that needs thinning out. It is charged that there is a well organized body of men who are doing the thinning and protection. Five of these men have been indicted by the grand jury, and one of them has been arrested and is in jail awaiting trial.

ATLANTA'S LEXOW.

Albany Herald: An exchange says Atlanta's Lexow committee did not have a Tammany tiger, but it unearthed a great many blind tigers.

Griffin Call: It begins to look like they would stretch "Jumbo" just a little on a pole in Atlanta. "Jumbo" has been a conspicuous figure in Atlanta's police circles for a number of years.

Griffin News: It seems as if the Atlanta police will have two more things to face before the police commissioners and the other before the council. It will probably take both to bring out all the facts.

Turney as a Dictator.
From The Memphis Avalanche, democrat.
If the attitude of the legislature is unfavorable, what of the position of Peter Turney? Himself a former chief justice of the state and a constitutional lawyer, he has sanctioned a mode of procedure in his behalf in the legislature that if he had been called upon to sit in judgment on as a justice he must have declared unconstitutional. He has pursued a policy of dictation to the floor of the assembly and has battered the constitution until it is but a misshapen mass of conglomerate legal phraseology without any meaning to any man. He has pursued a policy of dictation to the floor of the assembly and has battered the constitution until it is but a misshapen mass of conglomerate legal phraseology without any meaning to any man.

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ANOTHER SLUMP.

It Was Small, but the Spot Markets Show Weakness.

COTTON EXPECTED TO SELL LOWER

The Stock Market Was Unsettled and Weak, the Southern Railway Figuring Prominently in the Decline.

New York, January 22.—The stock market today was unsettled and weak. At the opening lower prices prevailed, owing to rumors from Washington, that action of the railway pooling bill had been postponed. This led to a general decline of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. New Jersey Central, Reading, Delaware and Hudson, Canadian Southern and the Grangers being most prominent in the downward movement. Shortly after midday it was announced that the senate committee had decided to report the bill without amendment and immediately prices shot up 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. Jersey Central was again a feature at this time and rose to 88 1/2. In the afternoon, however, the bears were in control once more and the entire market was weak. Southern Railway, Reading, the Grangers, Jersey Central, Corgie and Sugar, were especially weak at this time. Southern Railway sold down to 95, preferred to 83. Reading to 104, St. Paul to 90, Rock Island to 67, Burlington and Quincy to 71, Northern Pacific to 64, Jersey Central to 88, Corgie to 75, preferred to 64, and the guaranteed to 52. The first mortgage bonds of the last named sold at 97. The railroad price on the floor was depressed on the belief that the St. Paul weekly statement due on January 23, 1895, would show a loss. The decline in the late trading was accelerated by the withdrawal of \$1,000,000 from the substructure for export to Europe. Of this \$1,000,000 was taken on Atlantic bonds, the coffee importers. Chicago Gas ranged between 72 1/2 and 73 1/2 and closed at 73 1/2, a net gain of 1/2 per cent for the day. The impression is gaining ground that the big men in the company have reached an amicable arrangement and that the present management has consented to retire at an early date. The securities of the Brooklyn railway companies listed at the stock exchange show very little change, notwithstanding the strike and practical standstill of business. The bonds of the Union, Brooklyn and Kings county elevated roads are all a shade better, but business in them is limited. Speculation closed weak, prices showing a decline of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. Southern Railway preferred leading. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh jumped 3 to 3 1/2. Total sales were 136,067 shares, including 114,000 shares of stock, and 22,067 shares of bonds, all unlisted.

The bond market was weak. Money on call has been easy at 1, last loan 1, closing offered at 1; prime mercantile paper 5 1/2 per cent.

Bar silver 55 1/2.

Mexican dollars 45 1/2.

Sterling exchange strong with actual business in bankers' bills at 48 1/2 for 60 days and 48 3/4 for 90 days; demand 48 1/2; commercial bills 47 1/2 for 60 days and 47 3/4 for 90 days.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds firm.

Railroad bonds weaker.

Treasury balances: Coin, \$90,600,000; currency \$96,300,000.

London, January 22.—Bar silver 27 1/2.

Paris advances quote 3 per cent. Renten 102 francs 50 centimes for the account.

The following are closing lists:

ATLANTA, GA.	NEW YORK, N. Y.	CHICAGO, ILL.
Am. Cotton 100	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am. Sugar 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Tobacco 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Oil 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Lard 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Flour 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Wheat 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Corn 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Soybeans 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Hops 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Peas 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Beans 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Potatoes 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Apples 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Oranges 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Lemons 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Raisins 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Prunes 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Walnuts 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Almonds 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Pistachios 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Cashews 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Macadamia 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Brazil Nuts 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Pecans 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Chestnuts 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Walnuts 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Almonds 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Pistachios 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Cashews 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Macadamia 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Brazil Nuts 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Pecans 100	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Chestnuts 100	10 1/2	10 1/2

Early Morning Gossip.

Dow Jones News Company, by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager, has been informed that the company will shortly be declared payable on the recent issue of Corgie collateral trust notes. A director of the company said last night: "I understand from entirely disinterested persons connected with outside companies, that the United States Corgie Company is going into the hands of a receiver. We have not heard of it yet, but I suppose those authorities will let us know when that event occurs. We are keeping up the form of meeting our obligations as they mature and carrying on business as usual. The receiver of the company will ship \$250,000 gold on the Wisconsin." The closing stock review.

New York, January 22.—New York News Bureau, by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager, has been informed that the company will shortly be declared payable on the recent issue of Corgie collateral trust notes. A director of the company said last night: "I understand from entirely disinterested persons connected with outside companies, that the United States Corgie Company is going into the hands of a receiver. We have not heard of it yet, but I suppose those authorities will let us know when that event occurs. We are keeping up the form of meeting our obligations as they mature and carrying on business as usual. The receiver of the company will ship \$250,000 gold on the Wisconsin." The closing stock review.

A sharp rally occurred shortly after noon on the announcement from Washington that the senate committee had decided to report the railway pooling bill without amendment. The declaration of the rally was divided on Omaha preferred also helped sentiment.

The determination of some leading senators to fight for an amendment in the senate rolled the market back to the level of its effect, and the Grangers reacted in late dealings.

Reading was the weak feature of speculation, falling nearly 2 per cent on preparations for the proposed sale of the Delaware and Hudson and Jersey Central broke sharply, but the former recovered somewhat.

Sugar was weaker in the afternoon on some large sales.

Chicago Gas was irregular on conflicting rumors as to the contest for control, but rallied easily on an attempt to buy.

United States Corgie stock, Southern Railway, Baltimore and Ohio and other specialties were weak, but the former recovered somewhat.

The market closed heavy and unsettled under renewed bearish operations by the professional element.

DESCRIPTION	OPENING	HIGH	LOW	CLOSING
Delaware & Hudson	100	100	100	100
Ten. Coal & Iron	100	100	100	100
Southern Railway	100	100	100	100
New York & N. H.	100	100	100	100
Lake Shore	100	100	100	100
Michigan Pacific	100	100	100	100
Union Pacific	100	100	100	100
Missouri Pacific	100	100	100	100
Chicago & N. W.	100	100	100	100
Rock Island	100	100	100	100
Burlington & Q.	100	100	100	100
Northern Pacific	100	100	100	100
Jersey Central	100	100	100	100
Corgie	100	100	100	100
Sugar	100	100	100	100
Gas	100	100	100	100
Oil	100	100	100	100
Wheat	100	100	100	100
Corn	100	100	100	100
Soybeans	100	100	100	100
Hops	100	100	100	100
Peas	100	100	100	100
Beans	100	100	100	100
Potatoes	100	100	100	100
Apples	100	100	100	100
Oranges	100	100	100	100
Lemons	100	100	100	100
Raisins	100	100	100	100
Prunes	100	100	100	100
Walnuts	100	100	100	100
Almonds	100	100	100	100
Pistachios	100	100	100	100
Cashews	100	100	100	100
Macadamia	100	100	100	100
Brazil Nuts	100	100	100	100
Pecans	100	100	100	100
Chestnuts	100	100	100	100

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January 1895 5.41

February 5.40

March 5.39

April 5.38

May 5.37

June 5.36

the street material on which to lift prices. The pooling bill and financial legislation have been passed, and the chances for the former appear favorable, will doubtless endeavor to work prices up and force a rally so which to unload when it passes.

We believe that in the latter event profits should be taken. All current predictions are cheerful. Unfortunately facts which gauge the actual status of affairs are quite the reverse, notably the congested money market, stock exchange offerings at 1 per cent being millions in excess of the demand, while even the banks are not above lending at that rate.

It would seem as if recent events accentuate the bad features. The shrinking tendency of product values has been pronounced, further diminishing the purchasing power. Wheat and corn on the week declined 1/4 cents, oats 1/4, pork 3/4, and 1/2. Print cloth sold at 3 1/2 cents. Cotton continued not far from bottom at 5 1/2 cents in fact prices recorded were the lowest in months—that of the lowest on record.

Bank clearings help to make out a very damaging case against recovery, the increase for the past week having been only \$7,000,000 compared with hard times a year ago, while \$40,000,000 less than on the eve of the panic of 1893. The total for the year in the normal year 1892. Which shows there is little or no expansion.

Further testimony of the same sort is found in earnings. Some improvement is noticeable over December, though for the second week this month there is a falling off from 1894, twenty-nine roads decreasing 1/4 per cent. At the same time, however, the south coast helped out, though the latter regions seem in some cases less favorable returns. Louisville Nashville second week decreasing \$4,000,000, Southern Railway \$9,000,000 and Missouri Pacific \$3,000,000.

The Grangers suffer most from agricultural conditions. The average yield of wheat in the United States is 12.5 bushels per acre, compared with 13.5 bushels in 1894, including Iowa, the leading wheat state, which has a yield of 16.5 bushels per acre, compared with 17.5 bushels in 1894. The average yield of corn is 35 bushels per acre, compared with 36 bushels in 1894. The average yield of cotton is 1.5 bales per acre, compared with 1.6 bales in 1894. The average yield of sugar is 1.5 tons per acre, compared with 1.6 tons in 1894. The average yield of rice is 1.5 tons per acre, compared with 1.6 tons in 1894. The average yield of tobacco is 1.5 tons per acre, compared with 1.6 tons in 1894. The average yield of hemp is 1.5 tons per acre, compared with 1.6 tons in 1894. The average yield of flax is 1.5 tons per acre, compared with 1.6 tons in 1894. The average yield of wool is 1.5 tons per acre, compared with 1.6 tons in 1894. 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don't
deceive

and for the same reason, don't allow
others to deceive you—certain dealers
refill

"canadian club"
bottles with inferior whisky—they
make more money that way—ask for
the genuine and be sure that you get
it—come to us.

bluthenthal "b. & b."
& bickart.

marietta and forayth streets.
hello! no. 378.

"four aces" is also a fine whisky.

ACME
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It is the product of one of
the best distilleries of the
world, and its purity is absolute.

Leading physicians recom-
mend it for its efficacious medi-
cinal qualities. It should be
upon every home side-board
and in every family medicine
chest.

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RESULTS IN 30 DAYS. Cures all
Nervous Disorders, Failing Memory,
Paralysis, Stuttering, Nightly Enuresis,
etc., caused by over-exhaustion, gives vigor and
strength to organs, and quickly restores
lost manhood in old or young. Each bottle
costs \$1.00 a package, six for \$5.00 with a
guarantee to cure or money refunded. Don't
buy on imitation, but insist on having INDAPPO, if
you don't get it here, it will send it to you.
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Stocks Coal Co. deliver
Coal and Wood more
promptly than any dealers
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Indestructible,
flame white, light
only distributed
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illumination per
cubic foot of gas)
genial to eyes,
steadiness.

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Address H. C. Heidman, Manager South-
ern Branch, Kimball house.

HIRE A PRAY!
SWEETNESS
Is Cheaper Than Kindness

24 pounds Granulated Sugar for \$1.00
5 cans Best Jam for... 1.00
AT HOYT'S.

Light is cheaper than darkness.
1 dozen boxes Safety Matches... .06
AT HOYT'S.

"The hit dog yelp."
Don't be hit by high prices.
Buy 6 cans best California Peaches,
Pears, Apricots, White and Black
Cherries for \$1.00
AT HOYT'S.

Everything in proportion.
W. R. HOYT.

Phone 451. 90 Whitehall St.

A LARGE FIRM FAILS

David H. Dougherty & Company Have
Over \$100,000 Liabilities.

CLAFIN CO. THE LARGEST CREDITOR

Bill of Sale of the Stock Made to the New
York Firm—Mr. Dougherty Sur-
renders His Home.

What was once the firm of David H.
Dougherty & Co., is now a branch house of
the H. B. Clafin Company, of New York,
though it is very likely that the last named
company will sell the stock in bulk in a few
days.

This was the announcement made by
Mr. E. L. Post, agent for the Clafin com-
pany yesterday morning.

In the meantime there had been a bill
of sale of all the stock and fixtures in the
store and a deed to the handsome Peach-
tree street residence of Mr. Dougherty filed
in the clerk's office. The consideration
named for the stock of goods is \$50,000 and
for the lot and residence on Peachtree
street the amount named is \$35,000.

The amount of liabilities of the firm will
go over \$100,000, the major part of which
is disposed of by the deed to the magnifi-
cent home and the stock of goods. The main
creditor is the H. B. Clafin Company. This
company is the one from which, for several
years past, Dougherty & Co. have done
most of their purchasing. The amount the
firm owed the Clafin company grew each
succeeding year, though every effort, ac-
cording to those who should know, was
made to cut expenses.

Times were hard and the competitors were
brisk and put their goods down to bottom
prices. This kept the profits of Dougherty
& Co. down to a minimum. In fact, money
has been lost by the firm during the past
year.

The Clafin company held back their
claims in order to give Dougherty & Co.
every chance possible to retrieve their
losses. The New York firm knew the Geor-
gia receivership laws and knew that there
could not be a receiver appointed without
their consent, as they held four-fifths of
the indebtedness. Dougherty & Co., after
trying all in their power to make good
their indebtedness to the Clafin com-
pany, were forced to take the steps
they did. The agent of the Clafin company
came to Atlanta several days ago and held
several conferences with Messrs. David H.
Dougherty and E. L. Post, the members
of the firm. The result of these conferences
has already been told in the transfer of the
stock and the home property of Mr. David
H. Dougherty.

The firm of Dougherty & Co., has nothing
further to do with the litigation that may
arise from attacks on the bill of sale. It is
hardly possible that a receiver will be
appointed and quite certain that there will
not be an appointment of one.

There are unsecured creditors, however,
who may make a move in the shape of an
attack on the bill of sale. All yesterday the
store was open and running as usual and
the usual customers came in and went out
without knowing that there had been a
change or that there was no longer a firm
of Dougherty & Co.

Something About Dougherty & Co.
The founder of the firm of Dougherty &
Co. was Mr. David H. Dougherty. He came
to Atlanta in 1875 and was for some
time a faithful officer on the Atlanta police
force. By hard work and persistent per-
severance, he managed to accumulate enough
money to go into partnership with Mr. John
Sliver. The name of the firm was made
Sliver & Dougherty. This was before the
war, and when the war broke out the firm
suspended temporarily. Two years later, the
firm resumed business under the same name
and continued in force until 1877, when it
was dissolved.

Mr. David H. Dougherty, then a young
man, went into the retail business on Peach-
tree street. There he remained and up to
four years ago commanded the biggest
trade in Atlanta. His competitors on the
south side of town forced him to move to
Whitehall street and there he occupied the
store at 46, 48 and 50 Whitehall street. Suc-
cess did not attend him in the measure that
he had hoped for and it was not long before
he became involved as stated.

Mr. Dougherty Will Not Talk.
Mr. David H. Dougherty, junior member
of the firm, was spoken to last night, but
stated that he had nothing to say about the
transaction with the Clafin company and
could say nothing as to his future move-
ments as he had nothing under contempla-
tion.

FOR MISS PIERCE'S BENEFIT.

A Benefit Concert to be Given Her at
Freyer & Bradley's Tomorrow.
Miss Bessie Pierce will be tendered a
benefit concert at Freyer & Bradley's
hall on Peachtree street tomorrow
night.

The concert promises to be a largely at-
tended and delightful affair, a large num-
ber of tickets having already been sold for
the occasion.

The programme of the evening will be
participated in by several of the best
known artists of the city.

Quartet from "Rigoletto," "Bella Mia
Figlia."

"Oh My Love-Sunshine," Neidlinger-
Mrs. S. M. Burbank.

"Harcroft," Linberg-Randegger.

"I Love Thee," D. Buck-W. H. Harrison.

"Forbidden Song," Gustalden-Miss
Pierce.

"Serenade," Schubert-Israeli Quartet.

"From Thy Eyes," Ries-S. M. Burbank.

"For a Dream Sake," (b.) "Serenade,"
Cowan-Miss Pierce.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills
is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently
stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels,
but do not purge. They are sure to please.
Try them.

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA.

Printed in Colors and Perfected to
Date.

Embracing the Cotton States and Inter-
national Exposition grounds, the new
seventh ward (West End), Inman Park,
routes of all the railroads and electric
street car lines, ward boundaries, limits
and other necessary information.

Especially prepared and copyrighted by
Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for
John M. Miller, publishing agent.

The map is folded in convenient pocket
size and enclosed in neat covers.
50 cents. For sale at the John M.
Miller Book Store, 28 Marietta street, At-
lanta, Ga.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading spec-
ialists in all diseases peculiar to men and
women. 223 South Broad street.

PERSONAL.

At the Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried rem-
edy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for
children teething. It soothes the child,
softens the gums, allays the pain, cures
wind colic and is the best remedy for
diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Stocks Coal Co.'s Dry
Wood is town talk.

THE WOES OF WOMEN.

Are They Necessary, and Can
They Be Helped?

A SURPRISING STATE.

Some Very Valuable Advice to the
Ones Who Feel That Life Has Not
Been So Pleasant as It Should.

"It is a hard life."

The speaker was a prominent medical
man of this city, whose practice is de-
voted exclusively to women and the treat-
ment of their peculiar ailments. He was
standing at the entrance of a downtown
office building at an early hour in the
morning, watching the passers-by, when
he made the foregoing remark.

Turning to the writer, the doctor con-
tinued: "I have always felt a deep sym-
pathy for those women who are obliged to
tearfully earn a livelihood in some branch
of the industries of the day. I see upon
the streets in the early morning the thin-
ly-clad in all ages of life hurrying to the
various shops; as, for instance, the laun-
dries, the clothing houses, the box fac-
tories, the printing houses, the stores of
different grades, and all of which have
but little occupation fit for this frail
class of our society to do. No occupation
is more likely to bring on uterine dis-
eases than the positions filled by the
working class of women at clerks in our
fashionable stores and sewing shops, or
who operate typewriters in business of-
fices. I believe, could the truth be known,
not a female clerk who stands at the counter
all day, or the woman who runs sewing
machines from early morn until the
shades of night, are free from some of
the diseases incident to the sex."

Women's work, unfortunately, is a ne-
cessity of the age. Women work too
hard, and the majority begin their work-
ing life too young. The result is that
nearly all are sufferers from the distress-
ing ailment peculiar to the sex. These
weaknesses darken their days, steal away
their bright looks and make them grow
old even in their early youth. "I cannot
work today," is a sad complaint so often
heard in business establishments, when
some suffering woman is obliged to leave
her work which generally means a seri-
ous loss to her.

"Oh, if I only knew of some reliable
remedy for this trouble I would give any-
thing," some pale, weary woman is fre-
quently heard to exclaim. And there is
indeed an enormous demand for such a
thing. But how very few really reliable
remedies there really are! In fact, there
is only one that has ever received the en-
dorsement of physicians throughout the
world. It has stood the test of all ovi-
ous years. That remedy is Warner's Safe
Cure, which experience has shown can be
fully depended upon at all times. It has
never yet failed to give relief and effect
cure, even in the most critical cases. This
is why so many thousands of glow-
ingly testimonial have been written by
women whom Warner's Safe Cure has re-
stored from sickness to health.

MUSCLE COMES WHEN
GOOD BLOOD FLOWS

Pure blood is necessary for good health.
Poisoned or poor blood, either from dis-
ease or other causes, should be re-
moved. At this time, when specialists
who study and have the experience just
mentioned have been so abundant, it is
ones to consult Dr. Hathaway & Co., are
the acknowledged leaders in the suc-
cessful treatment of all delicate diseases,
peculiar to man and womanhood.
Blood, the life of the body, is the source
of all diseases, and its purification is
the first step to recovery. Consultation free
at office or by mail.

SPECIALTIES:
Specific Blood
Poisoning,
Syphilis,
Nervous
Debility,
Stricture,
Hydrocele,
Varicocele,
Rheumatism,
Kidney and
Bladder
Troubles,
and all
cases of
Ulcers,
Piles,
Catarrhs,
and all
Diseases
of Women.

Weak
Men and
Women!
Do you
Want to
Be Cured

Dr. Hathaway & Co.
Are regular graduates and hold diplomas
from some of the best medical colleges
in America, and are acknowledged today
to be the leading and successful specialists
of the United States.

We can with honesty say that our treat-
ment cures where others fail, and we know
that if it is possible we can do it. Our
grateful patients testify from all over
the United States. Our cures are perma-
nent. No poisonous medicines, no surgery,
no pain, etc.

WOMEN—Write to us if you have any of
the following diseases: Night emissions,
Impotency, Weak or Undeveloped Organs,
Gleet, Stricture, Nervous Debility, Gon-
orrhoea, Syphilis, Piles, Hemorrhoids,
on Face, etc.

WOMEN—Consult us if you are suffering
from any of the following diseases: Pe-
riodic Pains, Irregularities, Barrenness,
Whites, Nervousness, Poor Circulation,
Pimples on Face or any disease peculiar
to your sex.

Patients treated and entire treatment
sent to all parts of the world free from
charge. For full instructions, send No.
2 for men, No. 3 for women, No. 4 for
children. No charge for circulars.
64-page reference book for men and wo-
men sent free by mentioning this paper.
Call on them or address

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
223 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Rooms 31 and 32, 122, 2, 6, 7 to 8; Sun-
days, 10 to 1.

OUR STORE,
56 and 58 Marietta Street, having
been

DAMAGED BY FIRE,
We have moved to

41 AND 43 EAST ALABAMA ST.,
Where we will be ready to supply
our customers as usual.

TRIPOD Paint Co.
PETER DILLARD,

A tile and marble setter, served his ap-
prenticeship under one of the best tile set-
ters of Chicago, Mr. J. L. Holliman, and
has since had ten years' experience. Any
work entrusted to his care, whether in or
out of the city, will receive prompt and
careful attention. Address 16 Houston
street, Atlanta, Ga. dec23-1m.



BRIC-A-BRAC

Ceramic elegancies—Vases,
Center Pieces, Pitchers, Plates
and the like. Artistic master-
pieces—Dresden, Bonn, Tep-
letz, Doulton and German Delft
among them. \$1.50 to \$50.00,
in many instances worth dou-
ble.

**Carlsbad
and
Dresden
China Dinner Sets**

Beautiful shapes and exquisite
decorations. The stock is
rich with many novelties and
prices are lower—much lower—
than you have ever seen before
for such qualities

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,
61 Peachtree St.

WILL CLOSE OUT MY STOCK

Fall and Winter Goods

At a GREAT REDUCTION for the
NEXT THIRTY DAYS. Call and
see me.

SATZKY, Merchant Tailor,
11 East Alabama Street.

THE ATLANTA PLUMBING COMPANY
Contractors of Plumbing, Steam and Gas
Fitting.
22 Loyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE.
Atlanta, Ga. Established 1874.
Treats Club Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Hip
Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Female and
private diseases, Hernia, Rheumatism, Uter-
ary Organs, etc. Send for Illustrated Circular.

McNEAL
Paint and Glass Co.
They are Manu-
facturers and Deal-
ers in
PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
114-116 Whitehall Street
ATLANTA, GA.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that after thirty
days, we will transfer twenty-seven shares
of the capital stock of the Atlanta and
West Point Railroad Company, said shares
standing in the books of said company in the
name of Emily C. Stewart, deceased,
late of Alabama. Said shares will be sold
January 22, 1895. David B. Stewart, Thomas
B. Stewart, administrators of the estate of
Emily C. Stewart. — Spring Garden, Ala.,
dec23-4wed

**Suits
Overcoats
Underwear**
1 1/3
**Less Than
Former Prices.**

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of A
Trains from This City—Central Time.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

From Savannah 6:45 am To Jacksonville 11:45 pm
From Jacksonville 6:45 am To Savannah 11:45 pm
From Savannah 6:45 am To Macon 11:45 pm
From Macon 6:45 am To Savannah 11:45 pm
From Savannah 6:45 am To Augusta 11:45 pm
From Augusta 6:45 am To Savannah 11:45 pm
From Savannah 6:45 am To Atlanta 11:45 pm
From Atlanta 6:45 am To Savannah 11:45 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Nashville 7:00 am To Knoxville 11:45 pm
From Knoxville 7:00 am To Nashville 11:45 pm
From Nashville 7:00 am To Chattanooga 11:45 pm
From Chattanooga 7:00 am To Nashville 11:45 pm
From Nashville 7:00 am To Memphis 11:45 pm
From Memphis 7:00 am To Nashville 11:45 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montgomery 6:45 am To Montgomery 11:45 pm
From Montgomery 6:45 am To Macon 11:45 pm
From Macon 6:45 am To Montgomery 11:45 pm
From Montgomery 6:45 am To Savannah 11:45 pm
From Savannah 6:45 am To Montgomery 11:45 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta 6:45 am To Augusta 11:45 pm
From Augusta 6:45 am To Savannah 11:45 pm
From Savannah 6:45 am To Augusta 11:45 pm
From Augusta 6:45 am To Macon 11:45 pm
From Macon 6:45 am To Augusta 11:45 pm

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(FREDERICK AIR-LINE.)

From Washington 6:45 am To Richmond 11:45 pm
From Richmond 6:45 am To Washington 11:45 pm
From Washington 6:45 am To Norfolk 11:45 pm
From Norfolk 6:45 am To Washington 11:45 pm
From Washington 6:45 am To Baltimore 11:45 pm
From Baltimore 6:45 am To Washington 11:45 pm

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.

From Norfolk 6:45 am To Norfolk 11:45 pm
From Norfolk 6:45 am To Washington 11:45 pm
From Washington 6:45 am To Norfolk 11:45 pm
From Norfolk 6:45 am To Baltimore 11:45 pm
From Baltimore 6:45 am To Norfolk 11:45 pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From Ft. Valley 11:45 am To Ft. Valley 11:45 pm
From Ft. Valley 11:45 am To Atlanta 11:45 pm
From Atlanta 11:45 am To Ft. Valley 11:45 pm
From Ft. Valley 11:45 am To Jacksonville 11:45 pm
From Jacksonville 11:45 am To Ft. Valley 11:45 pm

S. A. L.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE
IN EFFECT DEC. 23, 1894.

"The Atlanta Special" Solid Vestibule
Train—No Extra Fare Charged.

NORTHBOUND.

Between Atlanta and New York.

No. 34. No. 45. Daily, Central Time. No. 45. Daily. No. 41.

8:15 pm 12:00 pm Lv Atlanta 11:45 am 8:45 pm 12:00 pm

11:45 pm 3:00 pm Ar. Albany 11:45 am 8:45 pm 12:00 pm

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COAL \$1.50
—TO— PERTON
\$5.00
SCIPLE SONS,
NO. 8 LOYD ST. 'PHONE 203.

A. H. BENNING,
SELLS ONLY THE

Splint Coal.

Lowest Prices. Phone 356.

COLD ENOUGH FOR YOU?

Here's comfort in abundance—Coal and Wood
—all grades—price depends on the sort you
want. 'Phone us about it.

R. O. CAMPBELL,

Office 36 North Broad street, 'Phone 2105 or
394. Yards Magnolia street and E. T. V. and
G. R. R.

**Wrought Iron Pipe
FITTINGS
—AND—
BRASSGOODS**

HEADQUARTERS FOR

SUPPLIES

Of every